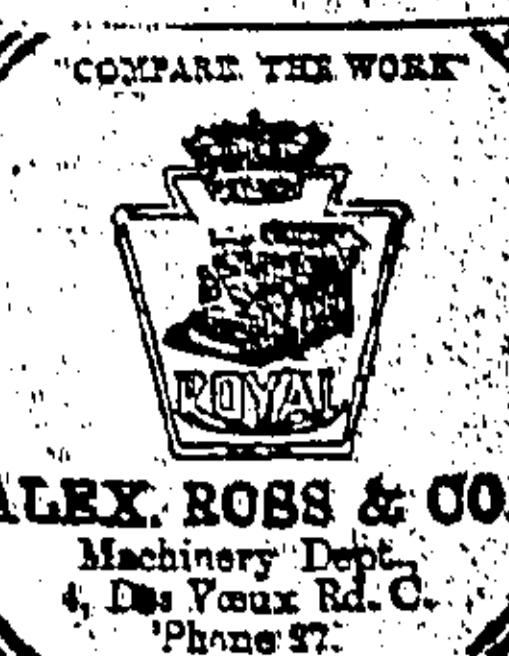


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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1919.

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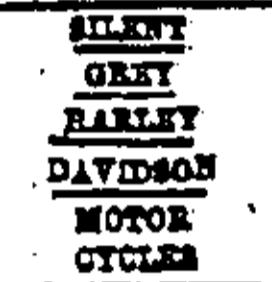
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, September 24th.
A favourable impression has been created in Paris circles by the announcement that the American Senate committee has submitted a unanimous report on the Franco-American Treaty, the United States agreeing to come to the defence of France in case of another menace from German aggression.

A National Convention of the Radical and Radical Socialist Parties has agreed on a programme for the coming elections, the main point being the maintenance of a Parliamentary Republic, equality of all children in the matter of education and maintenance, equitable collaboration between Capital and Labour, and the reduction of military service.

No adherents of the new Democratic Party or of the United Socialists are to figure on the same lists with the candidates of the Radical Party.

French financiers express the opinion that the matter of foreign exchange rests with the United States and the attitude of American bankers, the real solution of the problem being the extension of long-term credits by American banking firms. The exact amount of credit should be approximately \$10,000,000.

The topic of discussion in Paris is the report that the French Premier intends to accompany Marshal Foch on a visit to America. The suggestion is received with unanimous favour.

Reports received in Paris indicate that the forces of the Bolsheviks in Russia are being driven along the line of advance of the Russian and Polish troops.

Important towns have fallen into the hands of anti-Bolshevik forces.

The advance of Polish troops in the neighbourhood of the Dnieper has caused panic to spread in the Bolshevik ranks. Admiral Koltchak continues to advance on all parts of his front.

AN ITALIAN MUTINY.

BALDASSARE, September 24th.
An official statement from Spalato, dated September 23rd, states that an Italian detachment, with armoured cars, has crossed the line of demarcation and entered Trogir, in spite of resistance by a few Jugo-Slav soldiers. Serbian troops

have gone to meet the Italians.

Two American warships have left Spalato for Trogir.

It is stated that the Italian Admiral, Admiral Millo, has informed the American Commander that the detachment consisted of mutineers.

LAUNCH OF THE DESPATCH.

LONDON, September 24th.
The light cruiser Despatch, which got jammed on the ways when she was first launched on September 11th, has been successfully launched.

M. PICHON AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

PARIS, September 24th.
In the Chamber, in the course of the discussion on the Peace Treaty, M. Pichon upheld the right of the British Dominions to membership in the League of Nations. He declared that France had no colony comparable with the British Dominions, which raised nearly 3,000,000 men for the war.

MINE CLEARANCE SERVICE.

LONDON, September 24th.
To the end of August, 19,000 British and German mines were accounted for in Home waters and 3,000 in the Mediterranean.

Of the 33,000 British mines laid in Southern waters, mostly early in the war, it was found that only a very small proportion remained.

The men worked in the finest spirit. Three mine-sweeping vessels were lost at Home and two in the Mediterranean during the progress of work. On the other hand, only six merchant vessels were lost through striking mines since November, 1918.

The work of clearing the waters allotted to Great Britain has now reached the stage when it is possible to fix a date for its termination, namely September 30th, for Home waters, and November 30th, for the Mediterranean. Other places abroad are already clear.

There will still be the same danger from drifting mines as long as large mine-fields exist in the German area.

AMERICAN STEEL STRIKES.

NEW YORK, September 24th.
Up to yesterday took place at New Haven, Pittsfield, Buffalo and elsewhere last evening owing to the steel workers' strike. There were a considerable number of canals.

The 174 Police there have been reinforced and New York State troops are being sent to Buffalo to preserve order at the Lackawanna plant.

The first agreement between the employers and the strikers occurred at Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

It is still impossible to ascertain the full scope of the strike. Undoubtedly Labour has gained ground in the Western districts, but it is stated that the strikers have made little headway in the Eastern sections.

NEW YORK, September 24th.
The Senate Labour Committee has decided to investigate the charges that the I.W.W. propaganda is concerned in the strike.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

GRAVE CRISIS.

LONDON, September 24th.
The reassuring statements which appeared in this morning's newspapers regarding the railway situation did not prepare the public for the ultimatum issued by the Government.

The ultimate centre round the Government's proposed scheme of standardising wages, under which, according to the Railways' Executive, some grades of of the Railways will suffer a reduction up to 15% weekly.

The National Union of Railwaymen, to-day, refused the Government's offer and informed the Ministry of Transport that in the event of a further offer not being received before noon on Thursday, it would call a strike.

There have been prolonged negotiations on the subject of standardisation, which is enormously difficult, owing to the fact that there are 138 grades of different varieties.

Mr. Thomas declares that the Government has agreed that standardisation should be upward, and the settlement with the locomotive men incorporates this, but the proposals for the other grades do not. Apparently, the offer referred to above means the Government's standardisation proposals.

Sir Eric Geddes had a conference, this afternoon, with the Premier, at Downing Street.

Shortly after the publication of the ultimatum, the Government issued a reply that the action of the Railways' Executive in delivering an ultimatum on the very day on which the powers of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Ministry of Transport appears quite justified.

The advance in wages applies to the whole Railways' staff, and will involve the Companies in the estimated additional permanent expenditure of over £45,000,000 annually, compared with pre-war costs, and this does not include any portion of the war wage, which might be continued under the Agreement of last March.

If the Companies are worked on a commercial basis, this increase can only be met by very substantial increases in goods and passenger rates.

It is estimated that the other concessions already granted will cost another £20,000,000 annually, making £65,000,000 permanent annual increase on the pre-war pay bill of £7,000,000.

The pay increases have already been advanced 10% cent. in the case of ordinary bookings, and this might have to be extended to all passenger fares.

It is certain that in order to meet the increased pay, the goods rates will have to be substantially advanced, probably by over 50% cent. Such an increase must naturally be borne by the community and the country's export trade.

The Government's statement concludes by pointing out that under the existing agreement between the Government and the National Union of Railways, no man can be worse off than the Government to-day, and will be to the end of

ULTIMATUM TO GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, September 24th.

Mr. J. H. Thomas announces that an ultimatum has been presented to the Government on the railway crisis. The ultimatum will expire at noon to-morrow.

STRIKE DECIDE ON.

LONDON, September 24th.

In spite of the Government statement, Mr. Thomas announces that to-night, the National Union of Railways unanimously decided on a strike as from noon on September 25th, unless a new offer is received from the Government.

CABINET'S THREE HOUR DELIBERATION.

LONDON, September 24th.

The Cabinet sat for nearly three hours this afternoon, and discussed the railway position for over an hour.

After the Cabinet meeting, the Government communicated with the National Union of Railways, pointing out that a misunderstanding apparently existed in regard to the continuance of the war wage.

Sir W. Marwood, representing the Ministry of Transport, stated that this communication will provide the basis for re-opening negotiations if the Union Executive is willing. The outlook is therefore more hopeful.

WARNING BY MR. THOMAS.

LONDON, September 24th.

Labour correspondents consider that the warning by Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., against railway trouble, should not be taken too seriously. They point out that the already protracted negotiations with the Railway Executive have still two months to run, and with Government help, it is practically certain that a settlement will be reached.

Mr. Thomas' warning is regarded as addressed particularly to the Labour Extremists who are trying to force a strike.

M. G. Bromley, the secretary of the Locomotive Engineers, said, yesterday evening, that he was not aware of any crisis.

The work of clearing the waters allotted to Great Britain has now reached the stage when it is possible to fix a date for its termination, namely September 30th, for Home waters, and November 30th, for the Mediterranean. Other places abroad are already clear.

There will still be the same danger from drifting mines as long as large mine-fields exist in the German area.

TEST OF STRENGTH IN AMERICAN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, September 24th.

The Senate has adopted by 43 votes to 40 a motion by Senator Lodge postponing the consideration of the Republican amendment to the Peace Treaty until September 30th. The vote is considered as the first test of strength between the opposing Parties.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, September 24th.

The Prince of Wales, travelling on a Canadian Railways steamer, received by a flotilla of motor boats at the entrance of the harbour, the mid-day, and bags cheering from the crowd on the pier.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

KAN WANG-PANG TO ACT AS PREMIER.

SHANGAI, Sept. 26.

An edict was issued on September 24 appointing Kan Wang-pang Acting Premier and approving the resignation of Kung Sun-chun. Kan Wang-pang was formerly President of the Military Board.

ONLY A TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.

It is reported in official circles that Kan Wang-pang will only act as Premier for a short time, as the President intends to appoint Chow Sun-moo to the post.

THE NEW CABINET.

As soon as Kan Wang-pang was appointed Premier, the On Foot Club recommended several persons

as suitable for appointment as Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the different Boards in the new Cabinet.

LUNG CHAI-KWONG'S SOLDIERS.

The Government has forwarded \$250,000 to General Lung Chai-kwong to pay the soldiers under his command.

DEPRECIATION IN BANK OF CHINA NOTES.

The value of the Bank of China notes have depreciated owing to the lack of ready money. A dollar note is only worth 58 cents at present.

ANOTHER LOAN FROM JAPAN.

Owing to the depressed state of China's finances, the Financial Board has made arrangements to borrow \$500,000 from a bank in Osaka. An agreement toward this end was made five days ago.

INTERNAL PEACE.

Wong Yip-tong, the chief Northern delegate, has telegraphed to the Peking Government to send to him all the documents in connection with the treaty between China and Japan, so as to enable him to open negotiations with the South—Commercial News.

NOTICES.

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WHY THE MINERS SEEK TO HAVE THEIR INDUSTRY NATIONALISED.

There is undoubtedly at the present time a great demand for the nationalisation of mines. And rightly so? Because it is felt that there can be no real and lasting peace in the coalfields until they are nationalised. It would certainly be in the interests of the nation if mines were nationalised. Judge Sankey said the present system stood condemned. I agree. The system leads to waste in every shape and form; both inside and outside the mines. The public only knew of half the waste that is going on would fight hard for a change in the ownership of the mines. The mines are divided in districts, east, west, north, and south, and if one part does not pay so well as the others—that is to say, if the owners cannot get sufficient remuneration from it, the part is not worked. As a result, I have seen plenty of coal which will never be worked under the present system because it does not pay the owners to get it. This coal ought to be got, and would be got, if the mines were run on a business footing. There would do their best to improve the output if they knew they were working for the country. Take my own county—Durham. Here, there is a mine where coal is very difficult to win, and a much higher price has to be paid to the workmen than is the case in any other mine in the district. The owner of the mine, in times of depression, must close down because he cannot make a profit at the price he has to pay to work the coal. If, on the other hand, the industry were nationalised, the mines where coal was easy to get would pay whatever losses were entailed in the pits where coal was difficult to secure. The profits from the others, and the country would benefit greatly. There would be no waste, as I have said, and all coal would be worked as well as the easy, as it were. They would then be coal more than sufficient to meet the needs of the nation. Under private enterprise, the mine-owners always look forward to making a profit if there were no profits, the mines would be closed down. Mining companies are not "charity" organisations, we all know. But many are reaping large profits which might as well be given to the nation.

It may be said that control has been a failure. Well, one cannot admit it has been a success, but the fault lies not with the miners, I know the miner so well that I know he is not a shirker, and does not intend to be one. I have seen many a row in a pit between two men for the "odd tub", which for the position means a little extra money over the man who works besides him. This shows that the miner is as keen as any other workman to increase his earnings; he knows that the more coal he gets the more money he earns. Of course, during the war conditions obtained which prevented the miners from getting the usual output from the mines. Miners enlisted in such large numbers at the beginning of the war.

that certain portions of pits had to be shut down. The result was that when the men were demobilised, the owners were not quite ready for them. But the timber question has, in my judgment, contributed largely to the reduction in output. Prior to the war, timber came from Norway, where it was scientifically grown. It was easy to handle, and was put up in the mines quicker than the timber we had during the war. Consequently, during the war (and even to-day) it took men longer to fix up the timber than previously, with a resulting loss of time to the men producing the coal, and, naturally, a lessened output. That is one of the big reasons why output has been reduced, the other reason is the enlistment of miners.

The mines must be nationalised for the benefit of the nation as a whole. The miners are said to be unpatriotic. That is a slur upon them. They are patriotic, and feel confident that the mines will benefit the country financially if they are put under the country's control. The miners did their bit during the war. They did so because the existence of the country was at stake. And they will, I am convinced, do their work now with a better heart if the country worked the mines instead of the private individual. They would do their best to improve the output if they knew they were working for the country. Take my own county—Durham. Here, there is a mine where coal is very difficult to win, and a much higher price has to be paid to the workmen than is the case in any other mine in the district. The owner of the mine, in times of depression, must close down because he cannot make a profit at the price he has to pay to work the coal. If, on the other hand, the industry were nationalised, the mines where coal was easy to get would pay whatever losses were entailed in the pits where coal was difficult to secure. The profits from the others, and the country would benefit greatly. There would be no waste, as I have said, and all coal would be worked as well as the easy, as it were. They would then be coal more than sufficient to meet the needs of the nation. Under private enterprise, the mine-owners always look forward to making a profit if there were no profits, the mines would be closed down. Mining companies are not "charity" organisations, we all know. But many are reaping large profits which might as well be given to the nation.

The miners are ripe for nationalisation, and are determined that their industry shall be nationalised. This is evidenced by the fact that at the moment I write, many miners are idle as a protest against the Government not carrying out the terms of the Sankey Report. The people of the country also are in arms against the increased price of coal in

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Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, September 24, 1919.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1919.

CONTROVERSY.

A normal feature of most controversies, and especially of such as the one we put "finis" to to-day, is that all the combatants are left, like Henley, with heads "bloody, but unbowed." They are never convinced, either against their will or otherwise, and they remain of the same opinion still—that is, if they happen to remember it. Sometimes they forget what their original opinion was, as they certainly forget assertions earlier made, and refuse to be bound by their own initial pronouncements. A latecomer would have difficulty in finding out what it was all about, which is one reason why a newspaper cannot allow them to go on indefinitely. In this one we have climbed in brown boots on stepping stones of snakes and white mice to higher issues, if only we could discover them. At present they are obscure.

For us of the *China Mail* redaction, we have had our minds refreshed by further side lights on the psychology of such things. Condemned professionally to assume the rôle of the judge, and to set ourselves up as arbiters, we have been enabled to analyse the spirit of those who do these things for nothing, and to see how shrewd were such bygone psychologists as Thomas Hobbes, René Descartes, and Baruch Spinoza.

So long as men measure good and evil, right and wrong, by their appetites and aversions (and what other standard have they?) so long will controversies be like that, more whimsical than scientific, more unscrupulous than altruistic, and leading to nothing further than "as you were." No man in a controversy is but a hireling advocate, like a barrister or a journalist; can decently call an opponent a megamaniac, because his own presence in the arena is necessarily evidence of some such mental conceit. Nor can he absolve himself of this desire for self-aggrandisement by pleading that throughout he was good-humoured and ironic or sarcastic, because that indicates the apprehension of some deformed thing in another, by comparison whereof they applaud themselves, who are forced to keep themselves in their own favour by observing the imperfections of other men." The good teacher does not jeer at the ignorance of those he honestly desires to teach: he instructs them. The good student does not ask a question as if he were desiring information and then quarrel with the Definitions of Words and proceeds by Connexion of the

same into general affirmations, and these again into Syllogisms; the End or last summe is called the Conclusion; and the thought of the mind by it signified, is that conditionall Knowledge... which is commonly called Science. But if the first ground of such Discourse be not Definitions; or if the Definitions be not rightly joined together into Syllogisms, then the End or Conclusion is again Opinion." It is too much to desire, that all controversialists should be Hobbes like. We cannot even secure them on newspaper staffs. Perhaps controversies would be less interesting if we were all perfectly wise. Perhaps there wouldn't be any, and then how should we pass the time?

THE DEFENCE CORPS.

Not even the exceedingly polite manner of our correspondent "B. A." can remove the sting of the thought that he hasn't been reading the *China Mail* as regularly as it deserves. One would think from his letter that we had never put in a good word for the Defence Corps. To the best of our knowledge and belief we were the first paper to moot the matter, of their great deserts, and we have several times since had references. So far as the interested public is concerned we have certain indications that its verdict would be favourable. It cannot be doubted that proper representations have been made by our Governor. So what are we up against? If it is the blockheads at the War Office we throw up our hands, but, without adding the word "Knavery" What sort of protest could move that inert mass of bureaucratic clay? Where is the newspaper or Governor or public committee with force or skill to stir a ripple on the surface of the War Office will? For if it will it will, and there's an end on't, and if it won't it won't you may depend on't. All the same it will be dirty shame if the Defence Corps (whose very real services are admitted on all hands) is left out in the cold when so many who did less are getting that souvenir of the world war. We will print all letters sent in on the subject, and possibly a good show of public opinion, collated and forwarded to the right quarter, might move somebody to see justice done. Let us have a good show of short straightforward letters. They will make the most effective petition to send (if necessary) to His Majesty the King himself. The *China Mail* will interest Truth and a few M.P.'s in the matter, if other means fail. We can get a question asked in the House. Meanwhile, give us your suggestions and opinions.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4/2 7/16d.

An "Old Chefoo Boy," Dr. Andrew Clark, has been awarded the Military Cross.

The opening dinner-dance will be held at Wiseman's Cafe to-night; no one will be allowed in the dancing-room, whether dancing or not, without a dance ticket.

Miss Rose Blenheim Jupp, who is to be married to Mr. R. O. Hutchinson, of the Import and Exports Offices, arrived in Hongkong yesterday, by the "Empress of Asia."

The following Hongkong residents arrived by the "Empress of Asia," which arrived in Harbour at 3 p.m. yesterday—Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Harrington, Mrs. A. Ritchie, and Mr. R. A. Nicholson.

To-morrow at the Wanchai Wesleyan Church the Chaplain, Rev. C. A. Gimblett, will preside at 10.15 a.m. his discourse on Christianity and Chinese Religions. At 6 p.m. he will discuss "Does it matter what a man believes?"

The Hongkong University Union is giving a valedictory dinner to Sir Charles Eliot in the Great Hall of University on October 1, at 8 p.m. Those members of the Union who desire to attend should communicate with Mr. Y. C. Wong, the Secretary.

In anticipation of the forthcoming Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of Union Church in November the minister, Rev. J. Kirk Macauley, proposes to deliver on successive Sunday mornings a series of sermons upon the Seven Churches in Asia. The first of these, on the Church in Ephesus, will be given to-morrow (28th).

ENTERTAINMENT TO
SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Peace Celebration Committee which promised an entertainment to the school children in the Colony, kept its word yesterday afternoon, when the pupils of the Bellisios Girls' School were entertained at the Victoria Theatre from 1 to 4 p.m. A cinematograph show was staged, and the programme included the "Voice of Destiny" with "Baby Osborne" in the principal Role, and war pictures, with which the 500 children in the audience were greatly delighted. At the interval tea was served. A local lady was at the piano, and gave them nice music.

Let us for a last word hark back to good Master Hobbes, in whose spirit we set out to generalize. He well and truly observes that "when the Discourse is put into Speech, and begins with the Definitions of Words and proceeds by Connexion of the

CRICKET NOTES.

[Special to the *China Mail*.]

BY "UNIQUE."

The decision of the Cricket League meeting a couple of days ago to limit the League competition to ten or eleven matches, each Club meeting the other once only, instead of twice, is one that will commend itself to most cricketers in the Colony. Last season cricket was prolonged till everyone was pretty sick of it. As Captain Gray pointed out, men like to have an occasional Saturday off for some other amusement. With the revival of Rugby football in the next few months, no doubt some of the cricketers will want to help in rugger, for till about January, it is very unlikely that the Army and Navy will be able to get together anything like a decent fifteen.

Resumed streets are noted. One with a German name becomes Muifong Street. "Chatham Path" runs from May Road near the tram station to Barker Road near the hospital. There's also a Clovelly path—probably "up along."

Dr. L. O. Spillane goes on the Dental Register.

A notice to mariners about co-operation with the Observatory we reprint in full elsewhere.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE GIST OF IT.

The Lusitano Sporting Association needn't register. Ditto the Hongkong Amateur Photographers' Association.

There's a long despatch from Lord Milner about raising the German blockade. Apparently we are a Colony "not possessing a responsible government." The general effect of the despatch is that we may now trade with everybody but Bolsheviks.

Dr. Lewis Edwin Fannin, stopping at the Astor House Hotel, is added to the register of medical practitioners.

Resumed streets are noted. One with a German name becomes Muifong Street. "Chatham Path" runs from May Road near the tram station to Barker Road near the hospital. There's also a Clovelly path—probably "up along."

Dr. L. O. Spillane goes on the Dental Register.

A notice to mariners about co-operation with the Observatory we reprint in full elsewhere.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretary that the rice allowance granted to the junior subordinate service will be further reduced from \$1.50 per month to fifty cents per month with effect from the 1st of October, 1919.

good show. Sharman would have played in the forthcoming inter-port cricket if he had been in Hongkong. Craingengower's prospects are not good. He might well have said that friendly matches were better. A series of friendly matches most certainly bring a better spirit into the game, for with the rivalry that enters into a League competition, there also creeps in some disagreeable features of which we saw examples last season. One reason—perhaps the chief—for League cricket in this Colony is that it helps to put greater enthusiasm into the players. That enthusiasm was much needed in war time, when it was necessary to keep things going till the boys come back," but now that need has gone, for there are, or shortly will be, sufficient cricketers in the Colony who will keep the game flourishing for the mere love of it, and not for the "honour" of winning a shield, which has, perhaps, during the season, been the cause of bad blood between Clubs—who would never think of disagreeing if there was not something at stake.

The trimming down of the League fixtures is a step in the right direction and I hope that some will, on reflection, join with me in the hope that the day will dawn some time in the future when there will be no necessity for playing League cricket. After all, cricket is the King of games, and we should be able to play it without such an "adventitious aid" to enthusiasm as a shield.

The University team is a doubtful quantity at present, and if the new members of the staff who are on the way to the Colony do not contain at least four cricketers, G. E. Marley will find extreme difficulty in getting together a team. A. H. Rumjahn will captain the Indian team and Fonson by Fane, the prince of enthusiasts is no longer in the Colony. If the University is not able to get together a team, Marley and Brayshaw will not play for the Hongkong C.C. Wright and Redmond for the Civil Service, Samy for the Indians and the Chinese for the C.R.C. But the probability is that the University will be able to play a team in the League.

The Royal Engineers will have to depend much on any new men that are coming. As far as I am aware, Lt. Col. Coles, Major Edwards, Capt. Raworth, and Pte. Connor will be playing this year, and the impression is that some of the officers in the Indian Regiments are good cricketers, as also the Wiltshire officers, the Regiment now being on its way to the Colony. It is not likely that the Wiltz will be ready to join the Cricket League this year. A most encouraging sign for Hongkong Club Cricket is the number of men who are practising at the nets daily.

Kowloon will be stronger than last year and its supporters are beginning to hope for big things from the team. Besides Goodall, Stapleton, Robinson, Taylor and Overy, the mainstays of last year's team, Kowloon will have the regular assistance of A. A. Claxton, their crack player, who only turned out on two solitary occasions last year. J. V. Braga, F. Carr, W. T. Elson, Wilkie, and perhaps, E. L. Braga. With so much talent to be relied upon, Kowloon will be a tough side this season.

It is believed that the Civil Service will be almost as strong as they were last year, for A. E. Wood, P. T. Lamble, B. W. Bradbury, F. J. Ling, and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn are all available again. The return of Reynolds, Fletcher and one or two others will compensate in some measure for the absence of Bird and Hamilton. The former will especially be missed, for he was a really splendid opening bowler, and a dependable batsman. It is being hoped that E. B. Sayer may return in time to help the team later in the season.

Last year's winners, the R.G.A., will miss Sharman, Drummond and Sharp in batting and Graham in bowling. All these, as well as Lieuts. Tott and Colman, have left for Home. They will therefore commence the season weaker in batting than last year. It is stated that the bowling (always formidable) will be strengthened by the arrival of Capt. P. Havelock-Davies. Those remaining are good "copy," where a long and tedious argument in more nearly correct English may not. (Like the last hundred words or so, for instance.)

Let us for a last word hark back to good Master Hobbes, in whose spirit we set out to generalize. He well and truly observes that "when the Discourse is put into Speech, and begins with the Definitions of Words and proceeds by Connexion of the

CORRESPONDENCE.

BROWN BOOTS AND SNAKES.

[To the Editor of the *China Mail*.]

Sir—Malice, prepossession and personal prejudices have been ascribed to me. This accusation is as funny as it is unfair. Though the identity of "Jojo Gutz" was not unknown to me—for has he not proclaimed it, far and wide when he wrote about the H.K.P.R. something ago?—yet I can assure you, Sir, that I have scarcely talked with the young men more than twice, and that on matters the most trivial. (Snakes, eh?—Ed. C.M.) In this instance, I may say that I love the men but hate the magpies. In my first correspondence I said that the *China Mail* was "miserably misled," and when I have been taken to task by the Editor more times than necessary, I am still unrepentant and still think that "Jojo" had means suppressed parts of the truth of his case, and led the *China Mail* to attack a party who was in the right. (When? We made no attack.—Ed. C.M.) Mr. Franks was high-handed in an A.S.P.R. and showed no diplomacy in the handling of the men, but does it follow from this that he must be artful for enforcing discipline in the Corps? "Jojo" said that he could not afford a pair of black boots, apart from the fact that he was given a pair. What of the fact that once he appeared as a defendant at an Inquiry Court in a pair of white canvas with white rubber soles? What about his reply to Inspector Wong Tape that he could afford to buy a hundred pairs if he wanted to? When we joined the H.K.P.R. we fully expected that besides the free service that was to be given to King and Country, something would have to come from our pockets. There were many in the Corps much poorer than "Jojo," and who gave and obeyed without fail. The frequency of these "tempests in a nutshell" raised by such negligencies as "Jojo" and his "Pups" have a tendency to cast a slur on the good name of all the quality of the service rendered by the H.K.P.R. I do not mean that we must be quiet even if unfairly treated, what I mean is that we should obey the discipline, however foolish.

"Theirs not to make reply."

"Theirs not to reason why."

"Theirs but to do and die."

"Pups" in his wild attempts to defend his "Jojo" calls "Jojo's" insubordination and immorality to order "manly caprice," and he who obeys "cowardly fool" who is "let by" (sic) by the nose." Well, "Pups" the best said about this the better.

What a happy world we must be living in. If the maxims of "L.A.B." are adopted, Magistrates and Police men will be unnecessary, for who is there "without sin?" Utopia, Mr. B. A. existent only in your Prayer Books; this world is a "vale of tears." The best Britons, I have found are your Bolshevik Labourites. As to "Enquiry," I have to say that your style is betraying you. You can save your paper. When arguing on one subject do not adopt monosyllabicisms than one, to show that you are supported. [Is that why it's done, John?—Ed. C.M.] I refer you to my previous letter, and will add now that I can show you two more gentlemen, who had Police boots given them at the same time as your "Jojo," and who on account of poverty wore them every day for office work as well, and which yet lasted them for the last pandemic. Inspector Wong Tape will give you the name of the maker, to save many a wrinkle on your brow. With regard to "Four-Fifths" I would strongly advise him to leave this "childishness" and "boyishness" alone and become a little more of a "broad-shouldered." Do not write to the paper until your teacher gives you "Five-Fifths" marks for composition. "A" White mice" (sic) hours the Greek, Master.

I am at sea to understand why all this anger at my mentioning the sending of poisonous reptiles, etc.

Less consternation was shown at the "bursting of the South-sea Bubble." The sending of the snake as "Papa" and "Four-Fifths" avers, and as also it was known, was a Joke proven and accepted. I mentioned it in consequence of the threat couched in "Jojo's" "final shot" and his subsequent advice to me. "There are things behind," he says, "and more to come if courted, etc." I mentioned it because I knew it was a Joke proven and accepted. I would not have done so were it only proven and not accepted by all the parties concerned. Quis' excuse s'acuse, "Papa." Leave well alone. Now that gentlemen, we shall meet again when occasion arises.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN KESTREL.

Yours, etc.,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1919.

THE CHINA MAIL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Meers, W. Logan & Co. report on Sept. 26:

Since our last report of the 19th inst., our market has shown rather less activity but a fair amount of business has been put through both in speculative and Investment Stocks and notwithstanding the approaching settlement process are well maintained. The Shanghai market is still firm, particularly in Cotton Shares which show a further advance in prices.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, no business has been reported in the stock, but shares could be placed at \$670.

Marine Insurances.—No change has taken place in prices which remain as follows:—Cartons \$440, North China Ts. 200, Far Easterns Ts. 23 all buyers, Unions \$220 and Yangtze \$270 nominal.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fire have buyers at \$345 and China Fire sellers at \$188.

Shipping.—Deferred Indos are wanted at \$187 and Shell Transports at 175/4. Steamboats can be obtained at \$244 and Star Ferries at \$344. Douglas are a little quiet, shares being on offer at \$32.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been a quiet market with shares available at \$177. Malabots are also on offer at \$48.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon Docks remain firm with buyers at \$182 1/2, Kowloon Wharves also are wanted at \$110 1/2 cash and \$112 1/2 October. Shanghai Docks have buyers at Ts. 123 cash and Ts. 128 October.

Cottons.—Ewos have risen from our last quote of Ts. 360 to a buying quote of Ts. 375. Kung Yik after sales at Ts. 344 are still enquired for at that rate. Shanghai Cottons have risen Ts. 10 during the week and now buyers at Ts. 240. Yangtzeopos after sales at Ts. 18 have buyers at Ts. 17 1/2. Kung Yik are wanted at Ts. 344.

Miscellaneous.—Cements are quiet, business having been done at \$7.80 at which rate more shares are available. The following stocks have buyers:—China Lights (old) \$7 1/2, (new) \$8 1/2, Ropes at \$80, Steam Laundry \$31, Steel Foundations \$30, Watsons \$5, Powells \$12 and Wheatmans \$29.

OUR LOCAL POETS.

MEMORY.

The memories of the past they ever haunt us,
Memories of deeds best left unsaid;
Yet even through our brain there comes to flout us
The knowledge of the things that should be dead.

Can we forget? How many of us often wish we could!
What fearful hours of agony are ours because of memory!
Would the God grant our desire if we wished what we would!
We would forget—we can't—because of memory.

What we now we reap the wise have told us.
And thousands of us compound interest gain:
He who invented memory badly sold us:

We would forget—we can't—we try in vain.

Through the long watches of the night, upon our bed
We conjure up grim visions of the past;
Memories of the things we often did,
And from the soul cry out "how long, ye Gods, shall memory last?"

WILLIAM HILL.
Hongkong, Sept. 28, 1919.

ROTS.

They haven't got no noses:
The men who fight diseases:
Just Sanitary Inspectors,
The Little Snell Detectives,
Gastro-Ect. inspectors,
Smallpox disinfectors,
Filth and dirt ejectors,
Push the mustard, if you please.

They haven't got no consciences:
The smiling connoisseurs:
With words like wondrous spices,
With those cunning devices,
They stuck up all their prices,
Two cents a pound their ice is
Don't know what price their vices
These profiteers through war.

They haven't got no life now,
The Special Police Reserve:
They've been and gone and done it,
Just because they couldn't run it;
Some have medal—say they won it;
Was to wear brown boots." But
sun it.

Up—they've got what they do serve.
WILLIAM HILL.
Hongkong, Sept. 28, 1919.

CAPTAINS! HELP THE OBSERVATORY AND HELP YOURSELF.

Royal Observatory, Hongkong.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

1. The Marconi International Co. have issued the attached circular to their operators and shipmasters are earnestly requested to co-operate in the forecasting and storm warning work of the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, by arranging for meteorological observations to be made in accordance with the programme given in the circular, and transmitted by the wireless operator without delay.

2. The accuracy and utility of the Observatory forecasts will increase in proportion to the number of ships co-operating, the accuracy of the observations, and the promptness with which they are despatched. In the interest of shipping, therefore, every master possessing a radio-telegraphic installation should send observations at the hours stated: viz., 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. of the 120th Meridian Time, and endeavour to make the service as efficient as possible.

3. It is requested that mercurial barometers should be used whenever possible, and that owners should co-operate by supplying their ships with at least one good mercurial barometer, of the Board of Trade pattern. Very few aneroid barometers are satisfactory. Generally speaking, the index error varies considerably from time to time, and is seldom constant throughout the scale. Moreover their readings are usually affected by changes of temperature though they are supposed to be compensated in this respect.

In every case the readings should be followed by the word "Mercury" if a mercurial barometer is read, or "Aneroid" if an aneroid is read.

4. It is very important that a few readings (at least four) of the ship's barometer (the barometer used for the wireless messages) should be taken in Hongkong and forwarded to the Observatory, in order that the correction to the Observatory Standard may be obtained; otherwise the barometer readings are useless. It is also very important that the readings should be exactly as read off, without any correction whatever, except in the case of ships which have not sent comparison observations to the Observatory. Such ships should correct the readings for index error, and reduce them to 32° Fahrenheit, sea level, and gravity at 45° latitude; using the best index error available and adding the word "corrected".

T. F. CLAXON,
Director.

September 26, 1919.

THE MARCONI INTERNATIONAL MARINE COMMUNICATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CIRCULAR NO. 364.

Operators employed on board ships trading to the Far East will note that arrangements have been made to transmit from the Cape d'Aguilar (Hongkong) Radiotelegraph Station to ships at sea a summary of meteorological conditions and weather forecasts. In return, ships will forward meteorological observations through the Cape d'Aguilar station to the Royal Observatory, Hongkong.

Details of the arrangements are given hereunder:

1. A summary of meteorological conditions and weather forecasts will be broadcasted by Cape d'Aguilar daily at 1 p.m. Hongkong standard time (5 a.m. G.M.T.) and repeated at 5 p.m. Hongkong standard time (9 a.m. G.M.T.).

2. Storm warnings are broadcasted at about noon and repeated every two hours until midnight. If a second warning is issued during the day the later warning will be substituted.

3. When within range of Cape d'Aguilar the Captain will arrange for observations to be made at 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. Hongkong time (10 p.m. 5th, 52nd, and 54th second of each of the above minutes are omitted for the purpose of identifying the signals.

The Time Signals are preceded by the following warning signals from Cape d'Aguilar 11.54 a.m. and 11.55 a.m. and between 8.54 p.m. and 8.55 p.m. Hongkong time (3.54 a.m. and 3.55 a.m. and 12.54 p.m. and 12.55 p.m. G.M.T.)—

EQ. DE VPS HK TIME WAIT

Both warning and Time Signals are sent out on a wave length of 1000 metres from a 5 kw spark set.

The Time Signals are dots of about 0.2 second duration. Radio-telegraphic land and ship stations within range of Cape d'Aguilar are required to keep silent between 11.54 a.m. and noon, and 8.54 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. Hongkong time (3.53 a.m. and 4 a.m. and 12.54 p.m. and 1 p.m. G.M.T.) in accordance with Article 45, paragraph 3 of the Service Regulations appended to the International Radio-telegraph Convention of 1912. Operators are also required to keep themselves provided with the most accurate time available in order to know when to shut down.

9. The times given in brackets represent the G.M.T. equivalent of Hongkong standard time. The latter time is 8 hours in advance of G.M.T.

The Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Limited,

Marconi House,
Strand, London, W.C.2.

A REGULAR LAG. PRISONER AT 10.

A Chinese aged 35 was charged before Mr. Lindell this morning with unlawfully entering a house in Wan-chai, with intent to commit a felony. Inspector Kent said that at 6 this morning, the defendant climbed over the wall of the house, landed on a table below, climbed up the first floor verandah, and was going down the stairs, when he was met by an inmate who arrested him.

His Worship.—Three months.

Inspector Kent.—Your Worship, he had twenty previous convictions, and this is his twenty first. He came out of jail on the 5th of this month. He has been in and out of prison since he was ten years of age.

Defendant.—I entered the house

for the purpose of getting some water to drink.

His Worship.—But why did you enter in such a way? Six months?

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

LONG SENTENCES FOR LITTLE BOYS.

A boy was charged before Mr. Lindell this morning with the unlawful possession of 5 taels of prepared opium outside the Wing On Company. Defendant said that he was looking at the show window of the Company, when a stranger went up to him and gave him a parcel. His Worship fined him \$500 or five months.

Another boy charged with the possession of 30 taels of opium, said he was on the Praya when a man handed hurriedly to him a parcel, and he was arrested by a constable. He was fined \$2,000 or eight months.

4. It is very important that a few

readings (at least four) of the ship's

barometer (the barometer used for

the wireless messages) should be

taken in Hongkong and forwarded

to the Observatory, in order that

the correction to the Observatory

Standard may be obtained;

otherwise the barometer readings

are useless. It is also very

important that the readings should

be exactly as read off, without any

correction whatever, except in

the case of ships which have not sent

comparison observations to the

Observatory. Such ships should

correct the readings for index error,

and reduce them to 32° Fahrenheit,

sea level, and gravity at 45° latitude;

using the best index error available

and adding the word "corrected".

T. F. CLAXON,
Director.

September 26, 1919.

AMMUNITION.

A coolie was charged before Mr.

Smith with the unlawful possession

of 499 rounds of rifle ammunition

and 1,000 Caps on the Kowloon

Godowns.

Inspector Cashman said the

defendant was going towards the

"godowns" carrying a bag.

He was stopped by a revenue officer,

and his bag was searched. Defendant

said that a Chinese passenger on the

"Empress of Russia" called him

up, and asked him to carry the bag.

He could not find the man.

Inspector Cashman said he did not

wish to press the charge. Mr Smith

fined the man \$25 or one month.

The ammunition was confiscated.

7. Reports handed in for transmission

written on any form other than

on the message form numbered SI,

shall be affixed to a message form SI

in such a manner as not to cover the

space reserved for service instructions

and other data.

8. The Hongkong Observatory also

sends wireless Time Signals via Cape

d'Aguilar at the even seconds between

11.56 a.m. and noon, and between

8.56 p.m. and 9 p.m. Hongkong time

(3.56 a.m. to 4 a.m. and 12.56 p.m.

to 1 p.m. G.M.T.). The 2nd, 28th,

50th, 52nd, and 54th second of each

of the above minutes are omitted for

the purpose of identifying the signals.

The Time Signals are preceded by

the following warning signals from

Cape d'Aguilar 11.54 a.m. and 11.55

a.m. and between 8.54 p.m. and 8.55

p.m. Hongkong time (3.54 a.m. and 3.55 a.m. and 12.54 p.m. and 12.55 p.m. G.M.T.)—

EQ. DE VPS HK TIME WAIT

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0.2 second duration. Radio-tele-

graphic land and ship stations within

range of Cape d'Aguilar are required

to keep silent between 11.54 a.m.

and noon, and 8.54 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.

Hongkong time (3.53 a.m. and 4 a.m. and 12.54 p.m. and 1 p.m. G.M.T.)

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SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLERS & LONDON,
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hong Kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"KRIWA"	1st November	3rd December	12th December
"NOVARA"	7th December	8th January	17th January

FOR ROMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

DILWARA	7th October	Leave Bombay about	25th October

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

ITOLA	28th Sept. at 1 p.m.	21st Oct.

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

KRIWA	Leave Hong Kong about	Due Yokohama about
"GREGORY APACAR"	1st Oct. at 10 a.m.	14th October
"NOVARA"	17th Oct.	26th October (Kobo)

7th Nov. 21st November

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22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR PORT SAID.

S. S. "TENSHO MARU"

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with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
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Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

CELEBES MARU Thursday, 30th October.

ALPS MARU End of November.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU Middle of November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pose.

SIAM MARU Tuesday, 26th September.

NANKING MARU Friday, 10th October.

SAIGON BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

UNNAN MARU Wednesday, 1st October.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

LUZON MARU Beginning of October.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

CHICAGO MARU Tuesday, 30th September.

MANILA MARU Wednesday, 1st October.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

HOKEN MARU Sunday, 28th September.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

NOSHU MARU Thursday, 9th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

For calling dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

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Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappij.
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 3rd October at 1 p.m. to—

SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.

This Vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon passengers.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	NAME	TO	BY
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG	KUENCHOW	Sept. 29, Daylight.	
" & TIENSIN	LIANGCHOW	Sept. 30, at 10 a.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	SHIYANG	Sept. 30, at Noon.	
SHANGHAI	TAMING	Sept. 30, at 3 p.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SHIYANG	Oct. 2, at Noon.	
SHANGHAI			

SAILINGS OF THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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SAILINGS OF THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

IN FORMA PAUPERIS DE LUXE.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE.

The fact of financial embarrassment need not prevent justice being done any longer in New South Wales. The provisions of the Poor Persons' Legal Remedies Act, passed by the State Parliament last year, have been brought into operation and a special department established to administer the Act, which makes provision for free legal aid to persons without sufficient money who have good grounds for their proposed action. An applicant who "wishes to make advantage of the Act will have to submit his case to the department, which will investigate the facts. If no action is taken permission to proceed with the case will have to be given by a Judge. In approved cases the matter will be sent to one of the firms of solicitors who are prepared to act under the scheme, and a barrister will also be retained. The case will then go on in the ordinary way. A similar scheme has been in operation in Scotland for 400 years, and another came into operation in England just prior to the war. Provision is made in the New South Wales scheme for conciliation with the object of avoiding litigation. To avoid abuse all obviously improper cases will be eliminated in the first instance. It is not a scheme to give free legal advice, but to give poor people legal assistance when they have a case fit to go before the Court. Mr. Sprout, who has been selected to administer the department, has had a long and varied legal experience, and the appointment should be a happy one.

LUTON RIOTS.

Rioting charges were withdrawn recently against ten defendants charged also with larceny from demolished shop premises, so that they could be dealt with summarily. Seven were women or girls, and the Town Clerk said this step must not be misunderstood as a sign of weakness. It sprang purely from a desire to end the women's suspense. For the defendants it was urged that they bore excellent characters with one exception, and should be treated not as criminals, but as people who lost their heads under stress of excitement. Fines were imposed ranging from £5 and costs to 40s, amounting in all to £35.

The magistrates were thanked for the merciful sentence under the circumstances.

Bail was refused George Goodship, stated to have served twenty-seven years in the Navy, and alleged to have been the first person to call upon the crowd to rush the Mayor and get him into the crowd and the first to enter the Town Hall when it was raided.

The defending solicitor said he had the most extraordinary character in the Navy receiving "very good" in twenty-five years of twenty-seven. He had the South African and China war medals and the Mons star, and with such a remarkable record could only have forgotten himself and been carried away by the crowd's excesses.

The Town Clerk said he could not understand a man with such a character wanting to get at the Mayor. He was not one of the roughs, and ought to have kept a steady head.

Mr. Lathorn made an eloquent appeal for reconsideration, but it was unavailing.

Five charges were preferred against Frederick John Plater, labourer, who was accused of leading attacks on the fire engine and assaulting the brigade serjeant officers. A number of witnesses spoke to seeing Plater, in a clerical coat, collar, and hat, get on the fire engine and urge the crowd to follow. The chief officer threatened him with an axe, and Plater then led the crowd in obstructing the engine. Four lengths of hose were stolen, and the defendant was subsequently seen in possession of some hose.

NEW VENTURE F T.K.K.

We learn that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is now starting new activities in view of various schemes on the part of the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. The T.K.K. has recently ordered from the Asano Dockyard the construction of three 8,500 ton freight steamers, which are expected to be completed next spring. Three more 11,000 ton ships have now been ordered from the Mitsubishi Yard at Nagasaki and the Asano Dockyard. It is said that these latter steamers will be delivered towards the end of next year.

GLOOMIER THAN EVER.

DEAN INGE ON THE OUTLOOK.

"It is hardly possible to paint the prospects of civilisation in too dark a colour," said Dean Inge, preaching at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, last month. "We have lost our cherished delusions," he continued, "our belief in progress and our hope that civilised man was less cruel and treacherous than the Great Powers of this, was the declaration of President Wilson in his speech here on his circuit tour.

In five years of war the world was poorer by the loss of eight million young and vigorous men. Wealth and credit had been destroyed to an extent we failed to realise. "We are leaving to our children," he said, "the inheritance of a bankrupt. Besides this material loss we have to lament the abolition of all honourable conventions which regulated the intercourse of nations in war as well as in peace. International law has for the time being ceased to exist.

"We have lost, for the time being, all examples of one of the great types of Government and strong monarchy. Democracy is everywhere threatened by anarchism operating through strikes. In my opinion the age of industrialism, which began about 150 years ago, has received its death wound. If it goes, the great cities it has dotted over Europe will have to go too, and we cannot guess what will become of our inhabitants."

The war had given a stimulus to superstition. There had been a recrudescence of necromancy which had been marked in the so-called leisured classes, but he saw no reason why the real Christianity should lose any of its hold on the nation in consequence of the war. The conditions were favourable for a great religious revival in which Liberal churchmen would have an important part to play.

At the present time there were hundreds of Nonconformist ministers who were seeking to enter the ministry of the Church of England, although they were discouraged rather than encouraged by bishops. Their main wish was to belong to a free church, and it was the establishment and the comparative independence enjoyed by Anglican incumbents which attracted them.

"Want of character even more than want of intelligence," said the Dean, "was the reason why all schemes of human Government refused to work. Any man living in voluntary poverty does more to recommend Christianity than 20 comfortable rhetoricians who waxed eloquent about the iniquities of the rich and the rights of the poor."

RUBBER IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

It is reported from Shanghai that a group of Chinese capitalists there, with the help of a Chinese rubber expert, who formerly worked with a German rubber factory, are now making arrangements for the establishment of a rubber company with a capital of 50,000 Yen, the necessary machinery being already ready. Although the capital is small at the outset, the company expects to gradually expand its funds, so as to satisfy the domestic demand for rubber manufactures in competition with foreign manufacturers. The prospects of the scheme are believed to be exceedingly bright in view of the fact that it will be the first Chinese rubber factory, and all the domestic needs have hitherto been supplied by foreign countries. Exports of "rikisha" tubes and tyres by the Durlop Rubber Company of Kobe to China, mostly to Shanghai, amount large figures every month and it is said that the China market for superior goods is almost monopolised by this firm, which makes use of the advantages of proximity which it enjoys by a prompt substitution of any articles found defective even after prolonged use. This practice earns a reputation for which, so far, none of the Japanese companies compete. Although the Japanese exports to China are large, therefore, they do not have the success which reliability earns.

In view of the great increase in the Chinese demand for rubber of late, which is said to be the main reason of the projected flotation of the Chinese rubber company, many Japanese capitalists are now paying attention to the possibility of floating such ventures in China, as in the case of spinning ventures.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND CHINA.

PRESIDENT WILSON AT SAN FRANCISCO.

A GUARANTEE REGARDING SHANTUNG.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—That Chinese integrity would be protected by a new international policy under the League of Nations and that he had had assurances from all the Great Powers of this, was the declaration of President Wilson in his speech here on his circuit tour.

Japan had given her promise to the Great Powers to return Shantung to the Chinese, he asserted, and the powers intended to see that this promise was fulfilled under the League organization.

The President said that he had asked his colleagues specifically at Versailles whether they meant to inaugurate a new policy toward China and they told him they did. Far from being detrimental to China's interest, the President declared, the Treaty of Peace was in reality the first in the world's history to do something to the benefit of China.

In all previous instances of the acquisition of the Chinese territory by other nations, the United States has now protested, he said.

"Sitting around our council board in Paris, I put this question: May I expect this will be the beginning of a restoration to China of exceptional rights which other Governments have enjoyed there?"—The President declared, "and the responsible representatives of the other great governments said: 'Yes, you may expect it.'

"Article Ten, the heart of the political integrity of not only China but of the other countries more helpless even than China. Whenever formerly anything was done detrimental to the interests of China, we have approached the governments which did it with apologies. Under the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations, representatives of the United States now have the right to stand up and say this is against the covenant of peace."

"Should the reply be: 'It cannot be done' and the occasion arises, we can and it shall be done."

The League of Nations will have the full effect of every one of the world's powers in forwarding the final restoration of Shantung to China, President Wilson said, and will promote the restoration to China of the several privileges long enjoyed by foreign countries and will assure the Chinese of the completion of progress by which Shantung will presently be returned to the republic in full sovereignty.

Asking that the United States prevent Japan from retaining Shantung and using the control of the province to dominate China to the North and South, a petition was presented to President Wilson in this city by the Chinese National Welfare Society of America. *American Wireless.*

NEW CEMENT FACTORY IN KWANTUNG.

The demand for cement in Manchuria has made a tremendous increase recently due to the development of building work at Mukden, Dairen, Anshan, and other places, and during 1918, 600,000 barrels of cement were used in Manchuria. The amount for this year might be somewhat smaller than last year, but the general demand is rising steadily, due to the rapid increase of railway construction, etc. The Onda Cement Co., having a well appointed factory at Choushuihu at the station next to Dairen, has only an annual capacity of 250,000 barrels. In the Kwantung Leased Territory, the hills running from Choushuihu to Kaka-kashi consist practically wholly of limestone, supplemented with an almost inexhaustible supply of Fuchow clay. There is a scheme among Dairen capitalists to establish a new cement factory at Kakashi with a capital of three million yen and the annual capacity of 150,000 barrels.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY. HAMBLIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectively cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is specially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by All Chemists and Supermarkets.

EMPEROR OF IRELAND.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council recently considered the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company v. the Steamship *Storstad* and others. There were present Viscount Haldane, Lord Dunedin, Lord Atkinson, and Lord Sumner.

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The suit arose out of the loss of the "Empress of Ireland" on May 29, 1914, after a collision in the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Norwegian steamship "Storstad." There was great loss of life. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as owners of the "Empress of Ireland," brought an action against the "Storstad," whose owners filed a counterclaim against the company. While the proceedings were pending in the Admiralty Court in Canada the "Storstad" was sold and the proceeds of the sale—\$175,000—deposited in court. Ultimately the Admiralty Court decided that the "Storstad" was alone to blame for the disaster, and ordered a reference to consider all claims that might be made for a share of the fund in court. The company contended that the claims could not be paid except *pari passu* with its own claim, which amounted to over \$2,000,000.

The question in dispute in the case is whether the law to be applied in dealing with the claims is the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (Imperial), or the Canada Shipping Act, 1906. By the latter statute the liability of the owner of a wrongdoing ship is limited to \$38 per ton. By the Imperial statute the liability, when loss of life accompanies a disaster, extends to £15 per ton. The local judge in Admiralty (Mr. Justice MacLennan) ordered the distribution of the fund *pro rata* among the claimants for loss of life. The Supreme Court of Canada, by a majority of three judges to two, varied that decision, and directed that seven-fifteenths of the fund should be distributed exclusively among claimants in respect of loss of life and personal injury, and eight-fifteenths among claimants, including claims in respect of loss of life and personal injury, for such portion of their claims as were unsatisfied from their exclusive fund. The distribution to be made is to be *pari passu* among claimants admitted to share in the latter. From this last decision the present appeal was instituted, the company contending that there was no difference of treatment between life and property claimants under the Canadian statute, which, as they submitted, was solely applicable to the case.

Their lordships at the close of the arguments reserved judgment.

HARROW SCHOOL.

In addition to Mr. E. M. Butler, who is leaving Harrow, Mr. E. Graham has severed his official connection with the famous school on the hill. He came there as a boy in Mr. Beswirth Smith's House in 1873, and returned as a master in 1882. Since 1899 Mr. Butler has been in charge of Rendall's House, and will be greatly missed at Harrow. He was hon. secretary and treasurer to the Council of the Harrow Mission, and in addition to taking an active share in other departments of work, was a founder of "The Harrovian," the school magazine, and of the ornithological collection. During his tenancy of Rendall's House his four times won the cup at football, thrice the cup for cricket, thrice the cup for

"Torpedos," four times the cup for racquets, twice the Silver Arrow for shooting, twenty-one times the trophies for singing, and awards for many other departments of school life. In the war 160 of his "old boys," served with the Colours, of whom forty were killed in action or died, four received the D.S.O., twenty M.C., over thirty were mentioned in despatches, and five received foreign decorations. His only son, Major Francis Graham, D.S.O., M.C., R.F.A., was killed in action at Mons. He did excellent work for the town on the old School Board, for the Cottage Hospital, and in various spheres of war work. The Rev. W. R. Flex and Mr. E. B. Crawford are also leaving Harrow this term.

THE OLD MAN VOLUBLE.

MARQUIS OKUMA'S INDIGNATION.

JAPAN THE ARBITER IN THE NEXT WAR.

Marquis Okuma is Indignant with the American Senate. In a contribution to the *Osaka Mainichi* he fulminates:—

"To do one's duty is always commendable but the attitude of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee passes my understanding. Ignoring the decision of the Peace Conference, it has the insolence to pass a resolution for direct retrocession of Shantung, an imputation on Japan's good faith. Is it in the pursuit of liberty and the freedom of speech that they behave in such a way as to injure Japan's good name, or is it merely their party politics? It is probably due to their swollen-headedness through their services rendered in the war. Even if the Senators doubt Japan's good faith in connection with the disposal of Shantung, and try to defame her dignity by making futile discussions, we are prepared to pardon them, but when they go so far as to pass a resolution detrimental to Japan's prestige and interests we cannot forgive them. We know that even among the Americans some are well aware of the fair attitude of Japan and believe in her unambitiousness. But when the Foreign Relations Committee, which is a constitutional permanent organ, passes such an outrageous resolution as it did on August 23 after many bombastic speeches, international relations between Japan and America may be seriously obstructed. If such a thing as this happens again, the relations between the two countries will become critical."

"In discussing Oriental problems, Americans are bent on denouncing Japan as ambitious, but Japan has done nothing evil to her neighbour China. What is America's attitude towards Mexico? I say to the Americans, 'Reflect on your own acts before you criticise others.' We are quite taken aback at the insolent and lunatic manner with which the Committee ignores the decisions of the Conference. Some time ago General Bernhardi expressed his belief that America and Britain would come to blows. I share this view. At present the balance of power is very skilfully kept, but should Japan take the side of either, the balance will be destroyed at once. If Japan joins hands with one in order to chastise the other which is bent on discrediting Japan, the Power chastised will suffer a severe blow, both spiritually and materially. Japan is the arbiter of life and death between Britain and America. It were well for a certain conceited and ill-behaved country to tread more delicately."

"Was it not for the purpose of deceiving the Japanese nation that Viscount Uchida, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, used the phrase, 'under contemplation,' in declaring Japan's retrocession of Tsingtao to China? Is he not trying to cover up what has already been settled at Paris by using such artful words?

In the case of the Consortium, the Government keeps its views secret, and does not allow the people to know the truth. When the people do not know the truth about their diplomatic problems, their country may be endangered. Therefore such secrecy must be abolished.

"According to a recent telegram, Brazil is also going to restrict immigrants. If the South American countries that have hitherto welcomed our immigrants close their doors against us, the problem is a serious one for Japan. In that event how shall we dispose of the surplus population? We shall have either to restrict the increase in the population, or launch a fierce struggle for existence with other countries.

The average duration of the passage is 23 hours 6 minutes, or, after deducting delays through naval or military requirements 15 hours 53 minutes. Of the total number of vessels, 2,458 or 97.5 per cent.

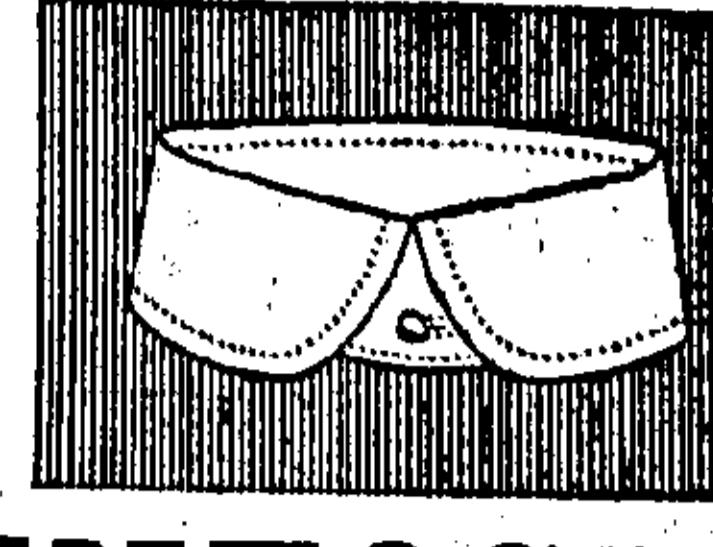
had a draft of 27ft. or under; 43, 52 per cent., of about 28ft.; 16, 4.6 per cent., of about 26ft.; and 5, or 0.2 per cent. of about 30ft.

The number of passengers carried through the canal was 100,817, of which 84,890 were military, 15,387 civilians, and 540 special. The military passengers comprised 36,486 British, 32,803 French 11,800 Italian, 1,795 Japanese, and six Greek. The net tonnage of the principal lines using the canal was—British India S. N. Co., 629,000 tons; P. & O. 186,000 tons (together 815,000 tons); Ellerman Lines, Hall Line, 263,000 tons; Buckland Line, 154,000 tons; City Line 134,000 tons; Graham Smith, 10,000 tons; and Wilson Line, 3,000 tons, a total for the Ellerman Lines of 564,000 tons; Alfred Holt & Co. (Ocean S. N. Co. and China Mutual S. N. Co.), 392,000 tons; Clan Line, 370,000 tons; Messageries Maritimes, 312,000 tons; Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., 250,000 tons; and T. and J. Brocksbeck, 204,000 tons.

Summit's COLLARS

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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CANADIAN JEWELLERS.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Andrew's Church, Howloom.

13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Sept. 28th.

Holy Communion after Evening Prayer.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Opening Voluntary; Responses; Ferial;

Venite, Hooper; Psalm, of the 25th

Morning;—CXXXV.—Mornington;

Deum, St. Jude; Benedic;

Garrett, Hymns, 1, 413, 264, 44,

249 (Part III).

Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.

Opening Voluntary; Responses; Ferial;

Psalm, of the 25th Evening;—

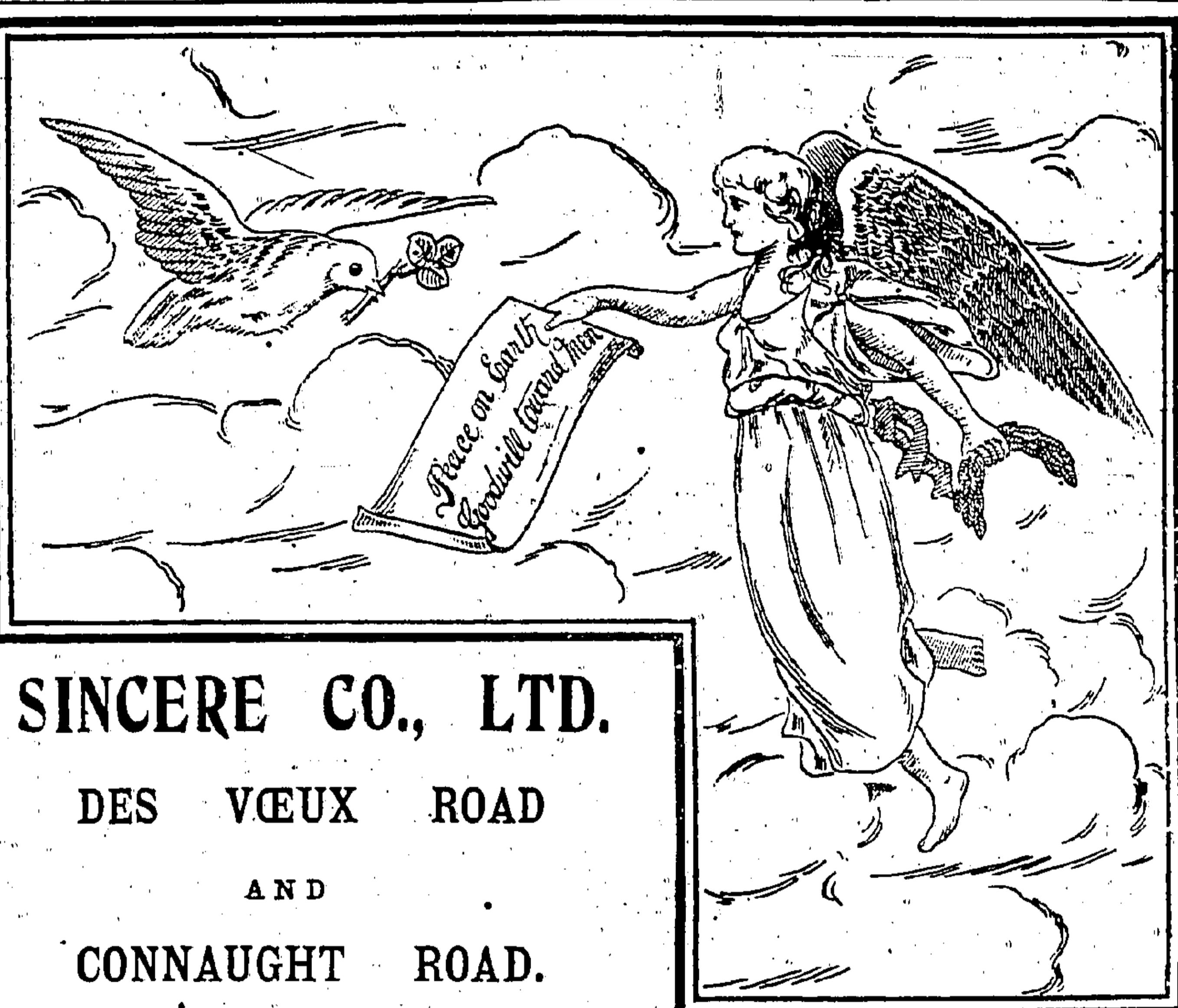
CXXXVI.—Parcels; Magnificat;

Gloss—8th Evening; Nunc Dimittis;

HONGKONG'S EMPORIUM.

WAR is over. PEACE is Signed. We are now receiving, from EUROPE
Regular Shipments of Goods of the best quality and Cheapest Prices.

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TO
HIGH
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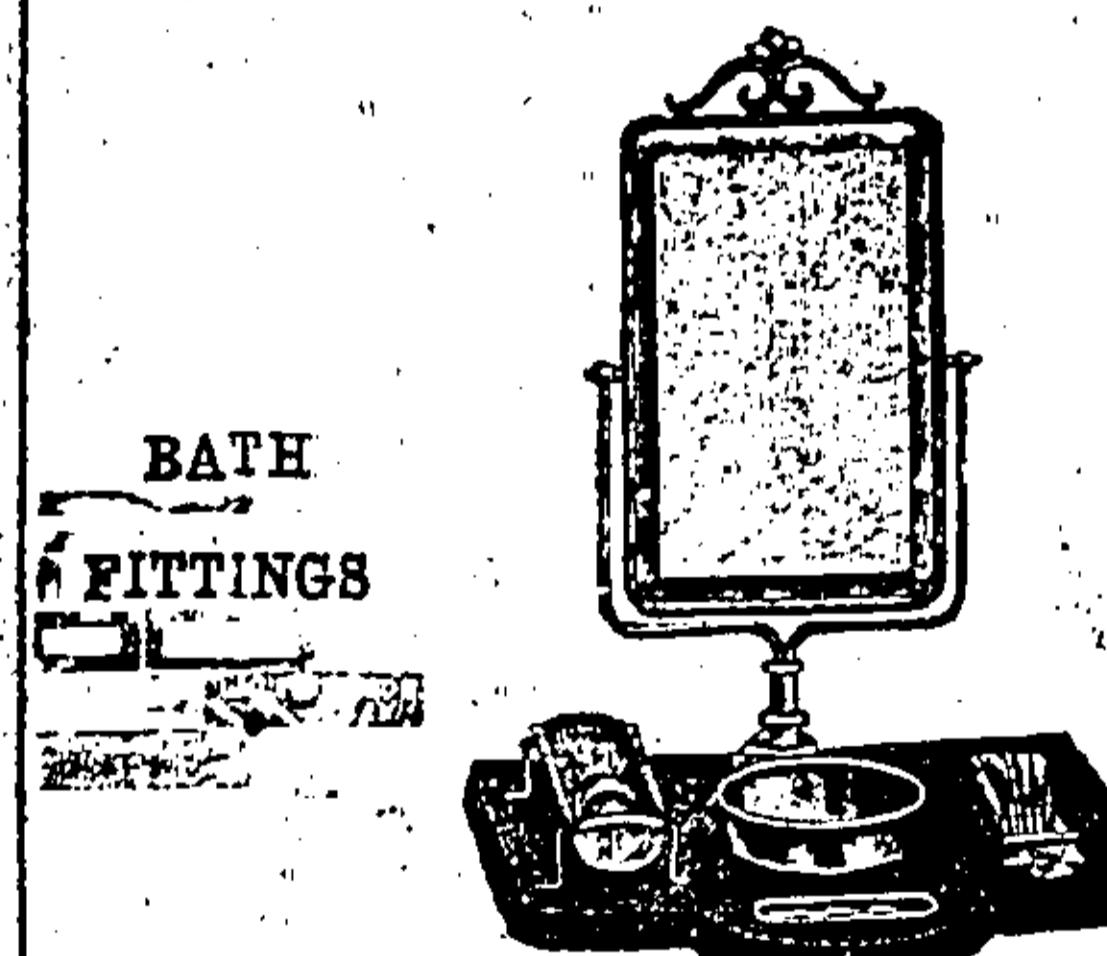


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DES VŒUX ROAD
AND
CONNAUGHT ROAD.

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TO
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PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE GUARANTEED.
THE ONE PRICE STORE.

TOILET REQUISITES.



BATH
FITTINGS
SHAVING
APPARATUS

SINCERE'S
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

"For the Blood is the Life."
YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Bells, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant Itching and Inflammation of Piles.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, which can only be done on medical lines and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poison, and make it fit to carry the true case of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and extract from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The "True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE" is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctor and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from any injurious. Of all Chemists and Stores.

CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

NEWS FROM HOME.

GETTING OVER IT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 25.

After the peace celebrations we are experiencing something like the feeling of "the morning after the night before." We realise muchly that we must now get to work—and we are not by any means enthusiastic about it. The trouble is that while we are thus yawning and "thinking about it" our competitors in commerce, especially the Americans and Belgians, are up and doing. Their quotations are lower, in many instances, than our home made goods and their production is better.

No doubt we shall be over this phase before long, but I am afraid we shall have to suffer a bit before the cure comes. As present we are grumbling instead of acting. We talk of high prices without setting out to cure the causes. Wages won't be lower till the cost of living comes down: the cost of living can't come down until the currency is debased: the currency can't be debased until the exports exceed the imports: this cannot be done until there is greater production. Everything, therefore, rests on production—and that is exactly where the workers at present don't see beyond the end of their noses.

Herbert Smith, the miners' leader in Yorkshire, tosses his nose in the air and utters that the proposals made on piece rates to end the strike are fair and acceptable—but he does not call the strike off because so far the owners have not come "cap in hand" to sue for an agreement. And so the people of Yorkshire suffer, industries crumble, wages are damaged most grievously, and a million and a half of wages are lost to the people. Sanity, as I have said before, will return in time.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

London has had plenty of spectacles lately, but Sunday showed perhaps the most impressive of them all. Scores of thousands of discharged soldiers and sailors, some men, some women, some in "civvies," marched from the Embankment to Hyde Park to a drumhead service in honour of their brave companions who made the great sacrifice. It was a most affecting sight to see them passing the Lutyens' Cenotaph to the "Glorious Dead" in Whitehall. Their bands played laments as they reverently saluted, and laid floral tributes at the base of the monument. To add to the poignancy of the scene, many widows, mothers and children who had lost their men-folk on one or

other of the many battlefields took part in the ceremonies. Ordinary passers-by who heard the Irish pipers playing their "wail" lament for the fallen were moved to tears. But the prevailing note at the service was one of triumph and pride—pride that the race had not proved degenerate but had "stuck it out" till victory burned on British banners.

QUIET ACTIVITY.

While the price of coal—it will soon, I fear, go up another three or four shillings a ton, making it 55/- to 56/- a ton for the best—and all sorts of barriers are raised against the resumption of the full flow of our commerce, there is nevertheless a great deal of activity under the surface. Government regulations against new financial issues having now been lifted, prospectuses are floating out like leaves on the autumn breeze. And, besides that, there is a tremendous rush on the part of firms who are registering as companies to take advantage of the limited liability acts. Most of these are now asking for any money at all—they are consolidating their own position in their private circles.

In all localities, also, there is a great rush to take shops and start business. In the district where I live there are scores of shops that for years before the war had stood unoccupied, except for brief and unsuccessful periods. Now they are almost all tenanted by discharged sailors and soldiers. Many, I fear, will have a hard time of it, but they will fight as hard as "trade" as they did in the trenches, for they have made up their minds that they will not be "hired men" again if they can help it.

Others, having tasted in camp and field the blessings of the open life, are all for a small holding. To meet this demand local councils are buying farms and splitting them up for ex-soldier cultivation. High prices are being paid, so there will have to be work and enterprise to make it pay.

Others again are planning to take advantage of the schemes that have been prepared for settlement on homesteads overseas. They have taken unto themselves wives, and it is remarkable the number of town-bred, professional girls who have now acquired a certificate of efficiency in farm and domestic work in order to go out to Canada or Australia to help some discharged soldier make the land blossom as the rose.

THE ALIEN QUESTION.

With the resumption of trade with our enemies there is less talk about alien restrictions. No doubt their agents will soon be arriving here dropping friendly expressions and pretending every genial quality. But it will take a long time for us to overlook the lapses of the Hun and so these bigmen will need all their unctuous smiles.

his income tax has risen to staggering heights" and threatens to go higher still.

The food question and the clothing question are infinitely difficult now that the Central Powers and everybody else is in the market again for raw materials.

There is a wild competition for raw materials. Even the Balkan bands that have been stripped bare of currency are managing to restore their trade on the basis of barter of commodities. Switzerland, being in the heart of Europe, is doing excellently well out of this form of trading.

The profiteer is plying his nefarious ingenuity to some purpose and nobody seems able to get a halter round him. Take wool, for example. The Government removed the control from wool and let the auctions start again, and in addition allocated supplies accumulated in Governmental hands during the war, at fixed prices, to an estimated quantity twenty-five per cent. above the normal demands of the nation.

The idea was to ease the market and let the sorely-tried ultimate consumer get a taste of the benefit. Has that poor simpleton got his benefit? Not a copper! The profiteer has roped in every bit of it, and apparently nobody can tell exactly "under which tinsel is the pearl." Clothes are going up every day and for inferior quality we are now paying about double and treble what we paid before the war.

"Further, we shall have to stick to our food ration book and coupons for at least another winter. Certainly not before the end of next summer are we likely to have any material easing of the claims on our purse, and even then it will be dependent on the extent to which we all buckle down to work again, without the losses incidental to strikes and disorders. It would not be at all surprising if one result of this condition of things were to be closer attention to the resources and labour advantages of China. The difficulties of development would not appear to be greater than the difficulties that exist in other directions on this side of the world."

THE ALIEN QUESTION.

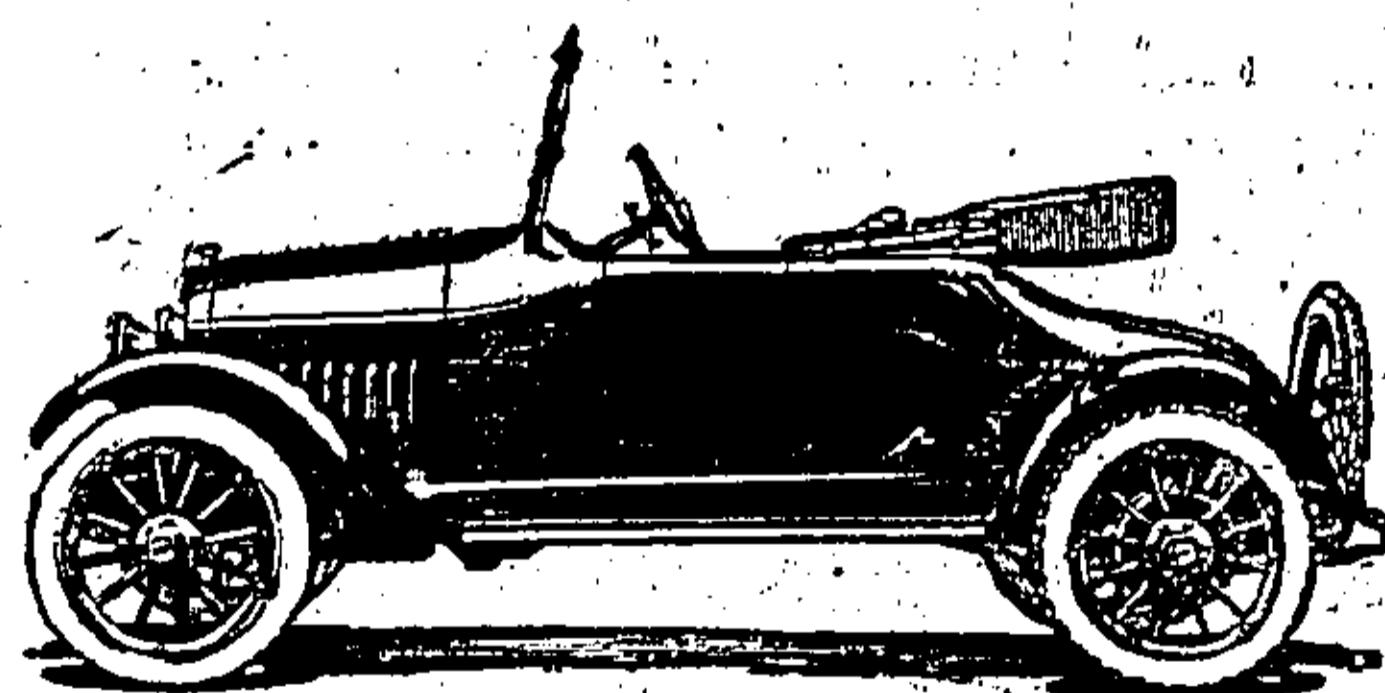
With the resumption of trade with our enemies there is less talk about alien restrictions. No doubt their agents will soon be arriving here dropping friendly expressions and pretending every genial quality. But it will take a long time for us to overlook the lapses of the Hun and so these bigmen will need all their unctuous smiles.

There is a deep feeling against the employment of aliens, and the re-

MAXWELL CARS.

IF there is one lesson that all humanity has learned from the recent war, it is thrift. Never before has the whole human race realized so thoroughly its important bearing on the successful outcome of all human endeavour.

The Maxwell Motor Car, as a genuine thrifit car, has taken its place in a class by itself.



The original price is lower than you would expect. But the true investment value of a Maxwell Car is more apparent to the owner as the days go by. Its saving of petrol, tyres, and spares is proverbial. It systematically shuns the repair shop.

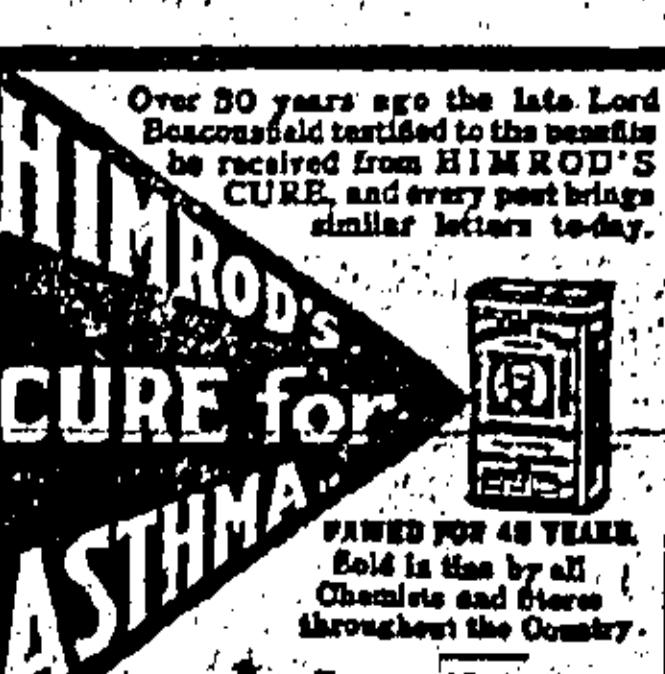
Many Maxwell owners claim their car will run 30 miles per gallon of petrol, and that their tyres wear miles longer. Be sure to see to-day's Maxwell. Ask the price. You'll be paid before the war.

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OF DETROIT MICH.

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(Continued on page 10.)

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(7 passenger car)

White Wire Wheels and Cord Tyres.

OVERLAND

(5 passenger car)

wire wheels

\$2,000.

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While the dollar rate is about 4s. the DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. will sell a number of their new Cars of reliable and well-known makes at the special prices quoted.

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(7 passenger car)

White Wire Wheels and Cord Tyres.

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\$2,600.

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SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

NEWS FROM HOME.

(Continued from Page 9.)

Attention is keen that the Government is returning certain officials of Chinese origin. Sinbadly there is much good feeling to Mr. Gordon Stewart, M.P., well-known in your part, who has secured from the Aliens Restriction Committee the acceptance of a provision whereby the Home Secretary shall not permit any alien to assume any British name haphazard. The member for Wormald is no doubt secretly being watched by the Schmidts and Schneiders who would become Smiths and Taylors, or the more ambitious Schlessingers who used boldly to annex the ancient names of Sinclair or Gordon.

Financial quarters, for reasons of their own, may retain a soft corner for the moneyed alien, but the mass of the people will look askance during this generation at least at any representative of the race that defiled Europe during five years with bloody deeds and unspeakable villainy.

FRANOE'S SHIPPING PROGRAMME.

Our own output of ships has neither improved or late. But shipping circles continue to watch American activities with interest, and a fresh subject for discussion has arisen in the statement of the French Minister, M. Claveline, that France proposes to lay down immediately over one and a half millions of new tonnage, and to follow this up with further expansion, so that by 1922 or 1923 France should possess a merchant marine aggregating 5,000,000 tons. The motives for this ambitious shipbuilding programme are manifold. France, whose mercantile fleet suffered losses almost as heavy as our own during the late war, has been much upset by the abrupt termination of the international agreement regulating tonnage, which will entail for her an additional and heavy overseas carriage bill to be paid to other ships than her own. Her African territory has been appreciably augmented by the Cameroons and Togoland; she proposes to supplement her friendship with the new Eastern States of Europe by means of a large export trade. Finally she is hoping to develop a great trade with the Levant. These are good enough reasons for her proposed great merchant fleet, which, as the French are hoping, will never allow itself to be overtaken and surpassed by Germany.

MOTOR CAR CRIMINALS.

One feature of the criminal aftermath of war is the way motorcars are being stolen or are being used in crime. This is directly traceable

to the training thousands of men received in the war in the handling of cars. Scores of cars, left unattended outside hotels or houses for a short time, have been driven off by apparently authorised drivers, never to be seen again. A skilful gang can distribute such cars very speedily, alter their appearance and numbers and dispose of them before the police can trace them.

Thieves also can drive up to, or adjacent to, the premises where they intend to operate, lead up their stolen goods and get clear in a very short time. They are nothing like likely to be hunted up and examined as the slower horse-drawn vehicles.

But in the last two or three weeks there has been a fresh turn to motor crimes. In at least three cases the bandits have sought the rightful owners for possession of the car and in the end have pitched the latter overboard into the street while the car was being driven away. The price of cars is now so high that they are a tempting object for the unscrupulous.

THE CENTRE PARTY.

Winston Churchill's speech the other day, at a gathering of both wings of the House, continues to excite the politicians. When you see Tory brewers in the same gathering as erstwhile producers of "rare and delicious fizz" from Radical programmes it gives you furiously to think. The great puzzle of the moment is how far Lloyd George is committed to it. If the speech was given with his sanction it looks as though he meant to put himself at the head of a new Centre Party—in other words that he had delivered himself over to the reactionaries. If he is not committed to it, then Churchill himself has ambitions to head this new party and intends to use it as a buffer against Labour.

The answer to this is not yet. But this much is clear—the internal divisions of the party must be more clearly shown in the near future. Ireland and Labour questions will be sure to divide members more sharply than matters which concerned the pursuit of the war. We shall see more marked lines of cleavage in the next few months, and quite likely there will be a general election in the Autumn, for the present House does not in the least represent the country, having been elected in a snap election, held while hundreds of thousands of voters were absent and the rest were profoundly apathetic as to ordinary political questions. The great problem for many M.P.s to-day is whether it will be safe to trust his progressive sentiments and remain Radical or even Labour, or whether he should ally himself to the Centre party and thus try to stave off the extreme reformers by the timehonoured devices of compromise that will be the chief stock in trade of any Centre Party.

It will not be at all remarkable if we shortly arrive at a Labour Ministry. Now we regard that as the high water mark of disaster. If the best elements in the present Labour representation are retained. If the Macdonalds, Snowden, and Ottaway were in the ascendant there might be room for foreboding, but there is no good ground for anticipating such a development. Moreover, nobody is so doleful a follower

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FINEST
MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS

A clean, tempting food, giving stamina unequalled for Breakfast.
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AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS

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Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The old Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS,
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BRONCHITIS.Acts like a charm in
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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of routine when in authority as the Labour man, unversed in administration. It is akin to putting the nosiest interrupter in the chair at public meetings—by no means a bad plan, I have found—so that thereafter the meeting proceeds quietly. The real rulers of this land are the permanent officials, and a Labour Ministry would be dependent on the permanent officials more than any other. Moreover, have we not the spectacle of many Labour men of fiery tongue in the old days who have since become officials and of bureaucrats the most solemnly bureaucratic?

KEATING'S

WORM

TABLETS.

A ready Vermifuge, having a most agreeable taste and a decided action. Keating's Worm and Anti-worm Tablets are perfectly safe and effective for Children, and are also safe for Adults, as they are prepared by all Druggists.

Prescription, Veterinary, Veterinary.

CREDULOUS ALBION!

FRENCH COMMENT ON SCAPA FLOW.

My friend the old Parisian, straight and thin, with his grey turned-up moustache, his straw hat at a conquering angle, came out of a tobacconist's shop near the Madeleine, pinching a cigar near his ear: "Three francs (2s. 6d.), and it is not dear!" he told me, with a grimace.

"Terrible!" I reply. Then all at once: "What do you think of the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow?"

He remained silent a second; then a mischievous smile invaded bit by bit his clouded face. "Do you want the 'truth'?" he asked. "Ah, well, first of all, I am very glad the French were not in charge of this fleet. After the anti-German manifestations at Versailles it would not have been forgiven us. Our poor Queen would have caught it nicely! What accusations of incompetence and carelessness! Whereas the British Fleet has such broad shoulders—it is an international creed—and has given such proofs of being the greatest in the world. Love one's neighbour as one may, one prefers that the blunder should be his."

"But, talking of blunders," I asked, "what do you think of that of the Germans?"

"Kolossal! They never missed a chance of making one. Well, that will make it easier for them to be admitted to the League of Nations! They have a strange way of showing their good faith and good will. As a recommendation for membership it is the very thing. Had they done it at the moment of their surrender, had their admiral imitating our Vengeur, blown himself up with his crew—very good! Or let us even suppose they had waited six months and then at the last hour, having lost all hope, they had sunk themselves together with their condemned fleet—there would have been in that something of Roman heroism: they would have made a less sorry figure in history."

"They are not even splendid bandits, but mere common thieves who destroy what is not their own, and once more they have perjured themselves. Could there be anything more miserable than the excuse of von Reuter—insolence united with dishonesty? That is Germany!"

CENTURY-OLD ERROR.

"We have known them as such a long time now," I said.

"Do you think so? If we have, our good friends the English have not, at any rate. After so many disastrous experiences, after having been deceived, wronged, and cheated an endless number of times, they have not yet learned their lesson: they still believe in the word of the Boches—in their honour. There were three small boats to watch over this big fleet of pirates, and at such a critical hour, too! What delightful and refreshing confidence! So delightful that ill-intentioned people will always be found among us to pretend that the British Navy did it on purpose to get out of an anxious problem. Que veulent vous? Here we often mistake for a calculated plan what is only due to an excessive candour. Always the same century-old error. Perfidious Albion! No, not perfidious but credulous, too credulous! Albion! Bah!"—From the French of Andre Violi.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 26 SEPTEMBER, 1912.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.	
Hongkong Banks	807000.
MAINS INSURANCE.	
Canton Ins.	8440 b.
North China Ins.	1320 b.
Union Ins.	1320 b.
Yearbook Ins.	1370 b.
Far Eastern	132 b.
Fire Insurance.	
China Fire Ins.	8128 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	8345 b.
SHIPPING.	
Douglas	893 a.
H.K. Steamboats	8144 b.
Indo-China (Prov.)	838 b.
Do. (Oct.)	8165 b.
Shell Transport	175 b.
Star Ferries	834 b.
RAVEMENTS.	
China Sugars	8177 a.
Malabar Sugars	846 b.
Mines.	
Kafan Mining Adm.	701 b.
Langat	711 b.
Shanhai Loans	8120 b.
Shanhai Explorations	810 b.
Tronb	810 b.
Tronb Mines	448 b.
Ura Captain	817 b.
DOCKS, WHARFS, GODOWNS, &c.	
H.K. Wharfs	8104 b. 110 a.
H. & W. Docks	8165 b. 123 a.
Shanhai Docks	8125 b.
New Engineering	811 b.
LAND, HORSES & BUSINESS.	
Central Estates	8187 b.
Hongkong Hotels	8150 b.
Hongkong Lands	8130 b.
Humphreys	8840 b. 940 a.
Kowloon Lands	846 b.
Land Reclamation	8175 b.
West Points	830 b. 93 a.
COTTONS.	
Two Cottons	8135 b.
Kang Yik	834 b. 84 a.
Loau Kong Mows	8120 b.
Ortentials	8130 b.
Shanghai Cottons	8340 b. 240 a.
Yangtzeou	8173 b. 871/8 a.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cements	8790 b.
China-Bornes	8184 b.
China Lights	8187 b. 84 b.
China-Providents	882 b.
Dairy Farms	8184 b.
H.K. Electric	8184 b.
Macao 100	834 b.
Hongkong Ropes	830 b.
H.K. Tramways (Old)	882 b.
Peak Tramways (Old)	87 a.
do. (New)	840 b.
Steam Landries	8184 b.
H.K. Steel Foundry	8104 b.
Water-boats	8154 b.
Watsons	86 b.
Powells	812 b.
Wismans	819 b.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale by All Chemists and Storeskeepers.

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Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Local Currency, U.S. Gold, Sterling and France.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

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On London.

Bank, Wire

On Demand

2 days sight

4 months sight

Credit 4 months' sight

Documentary

4 months' sight

Or Par

On demand

Credit 4 months' sight

On New York

On demand

60 days sight

30 days sight

On Egyp...

Wire

On demand

Credit

On Calcutta

On demand

On Hong Kong

On Shanghai

On demand

On Tientsin

On demand

On 10 days' sight (private paper)

On Tokhiam...

On demand

1713

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)

33

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 84.70 n.

Silver (per oz.) 838

GULDEN

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 80 centia sub.

83 7 p.m.

19

5

83 7 p.m.

Chinese coins

Bar Silver in Hongkong

83 7 p.m.

Chinese Copper Cash

83 7 p.m.

China Native Interest

83 7 p.m.

Chinese Sub. Coin

83 7 p.m.

Hongkong Sub. Coin

83 7 p.m.

WISMAN'S.

83 7 p.m.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. Mr. E. H. Ray
Daniels Mrs. B. Rice
Mr. E. van Dijk Capt. and Mrs. C. A.
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Mr. F. W. Dryman children
Miss Du Rand and Mr. and Mrs. G. D.
child Riedel
Mr. G. C. Elan Mr. E. Ross
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Miss C. Fells Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Van Sant
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Mr. J. F. Fitter Mr. M. L. Stedman
H. H. the Begum Mr. V. Stedman
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18th September.

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Blair Mr. I. A. Laing
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Mr. W. A. Butter Mr. and Mrs. Miller
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Mr. P. H. Cobb Miss Mowling
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Mr. R. C. Conroy Mr. Parsons
Mr. Cormack Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thurs.
Capt. and Mrs. Davids by Pelham
Mr. L. J. Davies Mr. T. L. Perkins
Mr. G. H. Drift Miss Phillips
Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone & Mrs. J. Pilger
Duncans Mr. E. A. Ham
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Mrs. Evans Mr. B. E. Scott
Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Major Leslie Smith
Haw and Mrs. W. T. Major Leslie Smith
Fetherstone Mr. J. Gran Smith
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Mr. A. D. Galloway Mrs. Taylor
Mr. F. Gibbons Mai-Gen F. Ventris
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Major D. L. Harding Rev. G. T. Walde
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Lt. Col. F. Humphrey Mrs. A. Wilson
Mr. H. H. Hutchins Mr. P. D. Wilson
son Mr. and Mrs. G. M.
Mrs. F. G. Jamison Wolf
Mr. R. W. Lee John Mr. F. Zwager

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Mr. M. Anchors Mr. M. Manuk
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Mr. J. Haynes Mr. P. G. Todd
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Mrs. J. Johnston Mr. W. J. Ziegler
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and 3 children Mr. M. MacLing
Mr. G. W. Chan Mr. A. MacLing
Miss E. Crockett Mr. J. MacLing
Mr. Tom Daly Mr. and Mrs. P. P. P.
Rev. and Mrs. R. Mr. W. Thorpe
Davis Mr. G. Vaughan
Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton Mr. S. Vellenga
Mr. W. C. Hardie

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

September 25.

Per R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*—Miss F. Alexander, Mr. G. H. Borstant, Mr. C. M. Burrell, Mr. H. G. Clapp, Mrs. G. Edwards, Miss V. Frobisher, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamilton, Miss G. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Harrington, Mr. W. J. Hutcheson, Mr. C. C. Ind, Mrs. T. L. James, Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Knox, Miss W. L. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Larkins, Mr. McBeth, Mr. A. Montgomerie, Mr. Nicol, Mr. A. R. Nowell, Dr. Anna M. Otto, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Price, Mr. C. Peterson, Dr. Mary Roberts, Mrs. A. Ritchie, Mr. P. Silver, Miss K. Tucker, Miss M. Wyman, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. E. Farmer, Mr. Wm. Farmer, Mrs. A. L. Ammen, Mr. E. Arambula, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Connor, Mr. J. Q. Capisipin, Mr. P. D. Degruyken, Mr. A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. F. Karl, Mr. R. M. Kelsey, Mr. A. S. Moes, Mr. Justice and Mrs. P. M. Mori, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McClure and infant, Mr. A. Montalvo, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Oliver, Mr. M. P. O'Farrell, Mr. R. Poole, Mr. P. R. Brundage, Mr. R. S. O'Farrell, Dr. Wm. M. Hardy, Miss A. Hamilton, Rev. and Mrs. P. Jenkins, Miss E. B. Jupp, Mr. W. R. Jones, Mr. Y. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lynch, Miss L. Mayer, Mrs. S. Mason, Mrs. J. V. Newell, Mr. R. A. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. W. von Norman, Mrs. A. B. Palmer, Capt. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Reichel, Miss M. M. Rust, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Martin, Rev. J. P. Temple, Mr. L. M. Whyte, Mr. W. L. Wright, Master D. J. E. Farmer, Miss V. Brown, Mr. T. A. G. D. Dwyer, Mr. D. E. Flanagan, Mr. Geo. O. Hansen, Mr. G. H. H. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lehman, Mr. Lin Moore, Mr. B. Mirzabi, Misses C. and R. McCutcheon, Mr. S. Nasir, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Nalton, Mr. E. Pease, Mr. O. de Roza, Mr. F. Robles, Miss R. Sanchez, Mr. F. Schad, Mrs. E. and Miss Alice Simpson, Lieutenant T. S. Twiss, Mr. E. Welch, Mr. J. W. Wheeler, Mr. P. San Jose, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Figueras, Mr. and Mrs. E. Paterson, Mrs. R. Reyes, Mrs. T. M. Ashurst, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Robinson, Mrs. E. de and Mr. J. Ramirez, Mrs. E. Strassman, Major J. E. H. Stevenson, Miss T. Shannon, Miss E. Tousignant, Mr. J. P. Taverna, Mr. K. K. Weinger, Mr. O. D. Walker, Mr. G. B. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Zulling and 3 children, Mr. W. E. Carter, Mrs. E. Quintos, Mr. Chin Wing Yu, and Mr. C. O. Y. Ortega.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

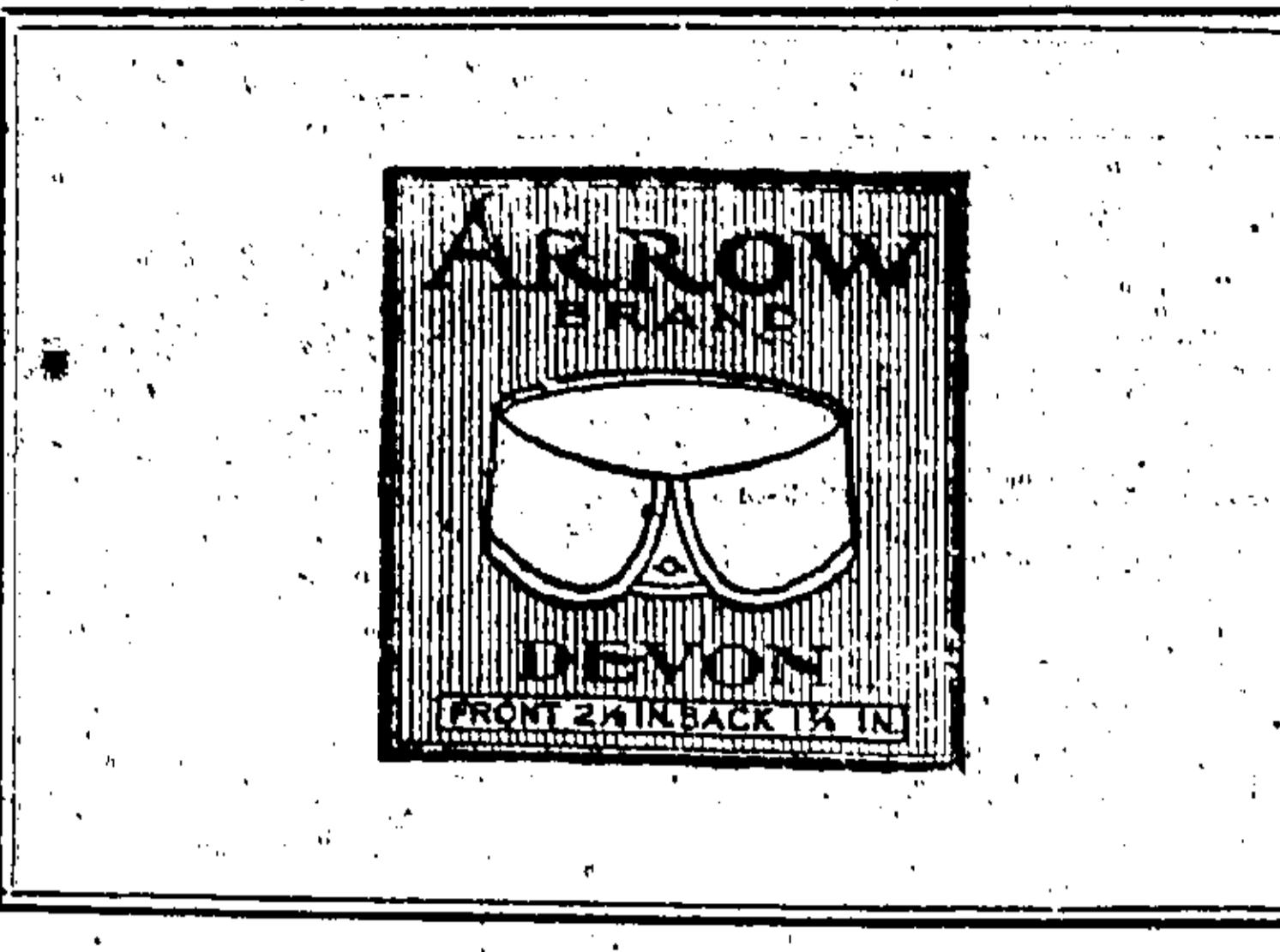
The N.Y.K. a.s. *Yokohama Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 26th September, and is expected here on the 1st October.
The N.Y.K. a.s. *Trayuya Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 26th September, and is expected here on the 30th October.
The N.Y.K. a.s. *Ali Maru* (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port on the 28th September, and is expected here on the 17th October.
Latest Advices.

The P. & O. B.I. & A.L. a.s. *Khiva* left Singapore for this port on the 25th instant at 10 a.m., and is due here on the 30th instant at about 7 a.m.
The N.Y.K. a.s. *Shioya Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 24th September, and is expected here on the 14th October.
The American & Manchurian Line a.s. *City of Horrora* is due to arrive here about 6th October.
The American & Manchurian Line a.s. *City of Newcastle* is due to arrive here about 10th November.
The American & Oriental Line a.s. *Minicin* is due to arrive here about 5th October.
The N.Y.K. a.s. *Tenshin Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 14th Sept., and is expected here on the 1st Oct.
The N.Y.K. a.s. *Atuna Maru* (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 2nd Sept., and is expected here on the 2nd Oct.
The N.Y.K. a.s. *Imayama Maru* (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 23rd Sept., and is expected here on the 2nd Oct.
The N.Y.K. a.s. *Nosei Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 9th Sept., and is expected here on the 2nd October.
The C.P.O.S. Co's. S.E. *Mathew* arrived Yokohama, and left there Sept. 20, and is due at Vancouver on Oct. 6.
The Admiral Lines a.s. *Olen* will arrive at Hongkong about October 10 from Seattle via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.
The C.P.O.S. Co's. R.M.S. *Monteagle* left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan ports and Shanghai, on Sept. 17, and is due here on or about Oct. 13.
The N.Y.K. a.s. *Tsanda Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 9th Sept., and is expected here on the 18th Oct.

PALACE HOTEL

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mr. and Mrs. A. Bagley
Mrs. E. Dobinson Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Mrs. E. Dobinson
Mr. P. Y. Halverson Kistan
Mr. T. W. Hartley Mr. W. Robinson
Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Mr. H. J. Howe
Kirk Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Lemaire
Mrs. E. Lemaire Shippough
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Lemaire
Mrs. N. Michaloff Mr. W. G. Wetherell
Mr. P. Q. Meys Mr. W. H. Williams
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mr. L. A. Willmott
Orchard Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Williams

NOTICES.



POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammor in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt or in transit through Egypt and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unino, Victoria, Tschili, Tadus, Venice and Bologna in Italy may not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bequia, Frithre, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAIL.

MONDAY, September 29.
Shanghai—Per SINKIANG.

TUESDAY, September 30.
Straita—Per KHLWA.
WEDNESDAY, October 1.
Straita—Per TENSIN MARU.

OUTWARD MAIL.

SUNDAY, September 28.

Macao—Per SULAN, 8.30 a.m.

Honow—Per CHUEN CHOW, 9 a.m.

Straita—Per KHLWA and Calcutta—Per FOKEA.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keeling.

Per HOKEN MARU, 9 a.m.

Wellhaven—Chooch and Tsinan—Per KUEICHOW, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, September 30.

Macao—Per SULAN, 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per PAUL LECAT.

Straita, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Chusan, Amoy, Europe via SUEZ and ELEPHON. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, Sept. 27 at 5 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 30.

Macao—Per SUL TAI, 8.30 a.m.

Swatow—Per CHUEN CHOW, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via SUYIANG, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 2 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 1.

Macao—Per SUL TAI, 8.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per TENOY MARU. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER B.C.—Per EMPRESS OF CANADA. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobo—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per EINKIANG, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 3.

Macao—Per SUL TAI, 8.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNIBER WOOD.

Amoy—Per VAN WAERWICKE, 8 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGBANG, 1 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 4.

Macao—Per SUL TAI, 8.30 a.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, October 5.

Macao—Per SUL TAI, 8.30 a.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

Macao—Per SUL TAI, 8.30 a.m.